

ABSTRACT

An optical information recording medium includes the first to the n-th information layers (where n is an integer not less than 3) arranged in this order from a laser beam incident side. Each information layer includes a recording layer containing Te, O and M, where M denotes at least one element selected from the group consisting of Al, Si, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, In, Sn, Sb, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au and Bi. Concentrations of oxygen atoms contained in the first to the n-th recording layers, namely C(1) to C(n-1), satisfy the following relationships: $C(1) \geq C(2) \geq \dots \geq C(n-2) \geq C(n-1)$, and $C(1) \neq C(n-1)$. When two information layers are included, the oxygen atom concentration of the first information layer is made larger than that of the second information layer.